

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1846.

William Buckminster, Editor.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Legislature on Tuesday ordered the pay roll to be made up to Thursday, but it was doubtful whether all the business could be disposed of so soon. Both Houses had a great amount of business before them, and the Legislature had not proved a sincere to the members.

The abundance of Railway petitions caused many to doubt whether some efficient check should not be fostered to prevent the ruin of our yeomanry, who think they can see quite as far into a gravel bank or a ledge as the rich capitalist can.

The numerous applications for railways to Woonsocket have occasioned much argument and warmth, and members of the House have been much in doubt as to the course which they ought pursue; we believe they intend to postpone the whole to give time to the petitioners to make further surveys and to come to some mutual agreement. We are more confident than ever that the only just and consistent course for the Legislature to take is to grant to every responsible citizen a right to make these new fashioned roads and to have the benefit of them.

This is the only equal and equitable course that can be pursued. This course will put petitioners on their guard and make them cautious about making more roads than the business of their districts will warrant. But so long as the State looks back and undertakes to settle the question of profit and loss, and to warrant all investments in charters that it has sanctioned, as long will petitioners crowd the doors of the State House and ask: "Why not admit us also to the privileges of the favored few?" Let the petitioners take the risk, and a few burnt fingers will teach them to keep out of the fire.

RAILWAY FOR FRAMINGHAM, WATLAND AND WESTON. It will be seen in another column that the bill granting a Charter to accommodate these towns has passed through the Senate, 21 to 12. This is very acceptable to our friends in those towns, and there is much rejoicing that ere long they will be free from the fangs of the directors of the Boston and Worcester corporation. These directors were the only persons who have ever come forward to object to our people's choosing their own line of travel. These harpies are the only opponents to our claim to equal rights. These speculators are the only individuals, we hope, who will eventually lose money by causing so much delay and expense to the petitioners.

As to the stockholders we well know that many are dissatisfied with the conduct of the directors. It is our supposition, having, screwing directors of corporations that squander the capital entrusted to their care for the purpose of securing the exclusive right to make railways through the Commonwealth. The agents of these corporations have caused more trouble in the State House than all other persons—and they have prolonged the Session a whole month. When they obtained their own charters they did not possess the advantages to be derived from these new facilities of intercommunication. But now how changed is their tune! "The people will be ruined by too many roads!" "The old companies will be undone if you allow of competition!"

How much better they would appear in using their surplus capital to reduce their fares, than in squandering it upon attorneys and lawyers to control the legislation of the country. Legislators are growing suspicious of them.

Let our Framingham readers will be pleased to hear of the proceedings of the House on the last day in the afternoon. Only seven votes could be mustered on the passage of their charter. Their representative, Mr. Shepard, was true to the last, and faithful to a charm. Mr. Glendon of Wayland was also faithful and did his duty like a man.

But we are sorry to say that Mr. Page, of New Bedford, who advocated this same case most ably at the last session, telling legislators that he had lived at Framingham and knew what he was advocating—we are sorry to say he was the first to rise and oppose this grant. He carried six members with him, or they went of their own accord!

In the Senate, the Hon. Mr. Hoar, of Concord, made a very handsome address in favor of the bill. His influence there is great, though he is the youngest member. The Hon. Mr. Allen, of Somerville, was also an advocate of truth.

The Senate of 1846. The friends of equal rights in all parts of our State will rejoice to see that Senators are opening their eyes to the cry of the oppressed. The voice of the people has not entirely lost its power over these Legislators of the Upper House. We give the yeas and nays on the question whether Framingham, Wayland and Weston, actually belong to the directors of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

The vote was on the passage of the railroad bill to be engrossed. On a former vote Mr. Kimball as well as Mr. Wheatland, Senators from Essex county, voted in the affirmative.

Yea—Messrs. Allen, Beal, Borden, Cary, Condray, Emerson, Felt, Fiske, G. H. Hoar, Hodges, Maguire, Poor, Rice, Suffolk, Scudder, Thurston, Wheatland, Whitney, Woods, Young—21.

Nay—Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Calhoun, Eliot, Freeman, Gooding, Hopkinson, Kyle, Salisbury, Shepard, Wallis, Willard—12.

FIRE. In Rutland, Vt., the dwelling house and cabinet shop, and the large brick carriage shop of Mr. J. Price were destroyed on the 31st ult.

The Worcester Spy says a fire broke out in the dry house of Henry Goulding's machine shop on Monday evening—damage estimated at 600 dollars.

Our friends, the two Senators from Essex county, Kimball and Wheatland, have the thanks of the Commonwealth for their independent vote on the Framingham Railway question. They have decided to break the ice in the Senate, and we have strong hopes that a pleasant summer will follow.

CHARITY ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK. In the city of New York, Andrew J. Mickle, the democratic candidate was chosen Mayor on Tuesday, and his party have the majority in the city government. In Brooklyn, L. I., the whigs succeeded. In Albany the whigs elected William Parmelee, Mayor.

We learn that Capt. Abraham F. Hodgdon was killed instantly on Thursday, in Roxbury, on the Providence railway. He was on the track when the train came along and his arms and legs were severed at once. It is attributed to carelessness on his part.

Snow. On Monday night there was snow in this vicinity, and ice formed in some places nearly half an inch thick. It is stated that snow fell in Utica four inches deep on Sunday.

A gang of burglars are infesting Harrisburg, Pickpoets too are there. The Telegraph cautions the public against two noted ones that are known to be there.

A neat house and garden to let are advertised in this day's paper. See third page.

ORDINATION AT FRAMINGHAM.

On Wednesday the Rev. John N. Bellows was ordained at Framingham over the first Parish (Unitarian). Mr. Brigham of Taunton made the Introductory Prayer. The Reading of the Scriptures was by Mr. Hill of Waltham. The Sermon was preached by Mr. Bellows of New York, the brother of the clergyman ordained. The Ordaining Prayer was offered by Mr. Barrett of Boston. The Charge was given by Mr. Muzzey of Cambridgeport, the former pastor of the same Church. The Right Hand of Fellowship by Mr. Lathrop of Boston. And the Address to the People by Mr. Robbins of Boston.

These performances manifested much ability and taste. Numbers from other Societies were present, and the day passed with many cheerful congratulations.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The pilot boat Homer arrived at New York on Saturday morning bringing advices five days later from Liverpool. The comments of the English press on the refusal of our government to arbitrate on the Oregon question look rather warlike.

The revolution movement in Poland was spreading extensively, and a government had been organized at Cracow. The prospects of the insurgents however, are desperate. The prices of wheat and flour had improved and cotton had risen. The Minister, Peel, was likely to succeed with his new tariff.

WAR WITH MEXICO. Galveston dates to the third have been received at New Orleans. The Alabama fell in with the U. S. Steamer Mississippi having Mr. Shiden on board and brought him to New Orleans.

The treatment that Mr. Shiden received at Jalapa was extremely cold, but at Vera Cruz he was received with a salute, waited on by the highest dignitaries of the place and was again saluted when the Mississippi left.

The army of occupation, in all 3,500 men arrived on the 28th ult., and encamped opposite Matamoros. Gen. Taylor, having left the main army, arrived at point Isabel simultaneously with the fleet of transports from Annapolis.

On the appearance of the fleet, the captain of the port, Rodriguez, set fire to the custom house and several other buildings at Point Isabel, and made his retreat good to the river, although he was pursued some distance by order of General Taylor. The buildings destroyed were of little value.

CONGRESS, Wednesday, April 15. In Senate Gen. Houston advocated the Oregon notice as a peace measure. He was opposed to a preparation for war, till an emergency took place, but he would legislate in regard to England as if she were the weakest instead of the most potent power of the earth.

The House was still debating on the bill extending our laws over Oregon. The debate was continued by Mr. Giles, Mr. Sisson and Mr. Gordon.

THE END OF A LONG SESSION. On Thursday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock the Secretary came in with a message from the Governor stating that he had approved of 371 acts, and 147 resolves of the present Session, and prorogued the Legislature as requested.

We acknowledge the favor of a copy of the pamphlet entitled "Comparison between the internal and Foreign Commerce, &c.," delivered before the House on March 17th, by Hon. J. A. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut.

WATER. The act authorizing this city to bring the water from Long Pond was accepted by a large majority at the last meeting on Monday. The vote was 487 yeas to 34 nays; majority in favor 453.

The work will probably be commenced soon.

SPRING FASHIONS. We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Shute, 173 Washington street, on next page. The animals do their "old coats" every spring; and why should not men don new hats as often, if they please?

ATROCIOUS MURDER AT BANGOR. The Bangor Whig of Wednesday says: Yesterday widow Emerson living with her son on Essex street road, in the corner of the town, was murdered while her son was absent at town meeting.

Mrs. Emerson was, we learn, between sixty and seventy years of age, and had the reputation among the Indians and some others of possessing considerable wealth. She was struck on her head with a hatchet, caused her death—there were several Indians in the vicinity, and suspicions fell upon them, and also upon a man by the name of Canney who was arrested and lodged in jail.

As Mr. Wells, of the firm of Wells & Small, grocers, Leverett street, was opening a box of oranges with a steel chisel, a fragment from the corner of the chisel flew into his eye, destroying the sight, and producing the most excruciating pain. Several of our most skillful opticians are told, have exhausted their skill in fruitless attempts to remove the fragment; and there seems now no hope of saving the eye of the unfortunate sufferer. [Trav.]

LIBERTY TAX PAYER. The Haverhill Banner states that Mr. J. P. Cushing, a gentleman of handsome fortune, now residing at Watertown, was waited upon, a few days since, by the assessors of that town, to ascertain the amount they should assess him towards the expenses of the town. After inquiring, and being told the amount of the whole taxes to be paid, he desired the assessors to charge the whole amount to him!

ANOTHER OLD JEREMY BLUE. Died in Salem county, 8th ult., William Smick, aged 93 years, 9 months and 6 days! He served in the revolutionary army, and raised a family of 11 children, 10 of whom he lived to see married. The patriarch's descendants living number 178.

PROPOSED REMOVAL. A committee of the New York Assembly have reported in favor of submitting to the people at the next November election the question whether or not the State Capitol shall be removed from Albany; and if so, whether to Utica or Syracuse.

William Burnett, pilot of the Swallow, solicited for many good customers left. The Government, we perceive, has advertised for sixty five thousand gallons for the navy alone.

DR. WOODWARD. It is said, has purchased a house in Newington, and is about to retire from the care of the State Lunatic Asylum. It will not be easy to find a man to fill his place.

The Courrier Francaise states that a woman lately died at Talons, in the extraordinary age of 150 years. She leaves a daughter

The situation of affairs in Algeria has already cost France forty millions sterling, and more than 300,000 men.

GRANT EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AT WASHINGTON.

Letters from Washington inform us that the call of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a grand display of the products of Home Industry, has met with a prompt response from every quarter of the Union, and that the Exhibition promises to transcend anything of the kind ever witnessed in this country. Manufacturers of every description are pouring into the City. The Committee have erected a substantial wooden edifice for the reception of the goods, at a cost of over \$3,000. It is built in the form of a T, the length 500 feet; the breadth of the Salon 80 feet.

The Corporations have voted to employ 12 extra and special Watchmen for the protection of the property. The Exhibition opens during the first week of May, and will continue from three to four weeks. All articles to be sold, or offered for sale, at invoice prices—that the Anti-Tariff Members may not only be able to furnish their houses at half the expense it would cost them to do it with imported articles of inferior quality—a chance of which they will doubtless avail themselves, but also to judge for themselves whether such success is to be fostered or crushed. It is very desirable that the interests of Foreign Manufacturers should also be represented, but we fear there is little hope.

WE HOPE EVERY MANUFACTURER in this State will contribute his quota to the stock of the information this Exhibition will afford to some of our sagacious Legislators. Every article sent is an argument in favor of protecting National Industry. Let all interested therein bear this in mind. [N. Y. Tribune.]

SINGULAR OUTRAGE. On Tuesday last Mr. Geo. Baker, says the N. H. Patriot, of Hopkinton, being on his way back, rode up to a watering trough on the Hopkinton road, a mile from his village, for the purpose of letting his horse drink. A boy, about sixteen years old named Jack Pettengill, belonging to this town, was on the road, and while Mr. Baker was drinking, he shot at him with a pistol, and killed his horse. Mr. Baker was wounded in the arm, and his horse was killed. Mr. Pettengill was arrested, and is now in jail.

The horse soon fell and bled to death. The boy after he had shot the horse, offered Mr. Baker a reward for the damages. We understand that the father of the boy promptly settled for the horse.

FIRE IN DORCHESTER. On Wednesday morning at six o'clock, the barn of Mr. Sumner, the Foreman of "Tarrant Six," Engine of Roxbury, which resides in Summer street, Dorchester, was fired by some villainous incendiary, and was soon burned to the ground. Several horses in the stable were rescued from the flames, together with some vehicles, but most of the hay and grain must have been destroyed. The fire communicated to the two story wooden dwelling house contiguous, occupied by Mr. Sumner, which was likewise consumed. The furniture was mostly saved, but in a damaged state. There was a partial insurance.

BRAZILIAN ENTERPRISE. We learn from the Providence Journal that the barque Justicia, of Rio de Janeiro, sailed from that port for Bahia, destined to operate a cotton factory of 2000 spindles. The machinery belongs to a company of Brazilians, with one American agent, Mr. C. B. Smith, of the United States Army. Six men included an overseer for each department, and three women, weavers, go out in the Justice. Story. The ship proposes to make coarse twilled goods, No. 6, for rice and coffee bags and negro's wear.

A LEGISLATOR TAKEN IN. During the debate on the hawk's and pedler's bill in the Senate yesterday forenoon, Mr. Beal of Plymouth, stated that the jewelry pedlers, who, in despite of the law against their vocation, were as plenty as locusts, had penetrated into the committee rooms of the Legislature, and one of them had sold to a member what he called a gold pen, for the sum of five dollars, the real value of which was about five cents. The scamp should be sentenced to listen to legislative debates through the period of a railroad session. [Courier.]

THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE FRAMINGHAM BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY was discussed by Messrs. Willard, Salisbury, and Hopkinson, in opposition, and Messrs. Hoar, Borden, and Allen, in support, and it was then passed to be engrossed, 21 yeas to 12 nays.

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two unimportant matters were passed to be engrossed. The Senate report, (that further legislation is unnecessary,) relating to the admission of Texas into the Union, was adopted.

The bill concerning Railroad Corporations came up among the debate matters on its passage to a third reading. This bill sets forth the terms upon which information on necessary to the Secretary of the Annual Reports. This bill contains a section directing Corporations to state whether any fatal accident or serious injury has occurred to any passenger or other person, upon their road, and the circumstances under which said accident occurred.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Sturge, Bailey, Brigham, Green of New Bedford, Crowninshield, and Washburn. A motion to indefinitely postpone was rejected, and the bill passed to a third reading.

The next matter in order, the bill to raise the salaries of the Judges and Register of Probate in all the counties, came up, and after debate the yeas and nays were ordered on the question, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 107 to 84.

The bill to raise the salaries of the Western and Middle District Attorneys, was ordered to a third reading, 79 to 68.

The Senate bill concerning the Militia, was passed to be engrossed.

MONDAY, APRIL 13. In Senate, Passed to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the Bedford Railroad Company; the Wrentham and Foxboro' Railroad Company; the Wrentham and Foxboro' Railroad Company; the Wrentham and Foxboro' Railroad Company.

THE HOUSE. Passed to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the American National Company; concerning the American National Company; concerning the American National Company; concerning the American National Company.

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Mr. Buchanan had made an alteration in one of the bills. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll opened the bill by offering a resolution calling on the President for information about expenditures of Secret Service money and other things of that nature, with copies of notes and letters relating to Foreign Affairs during the administration of Mr. Buchanan.

He charged peculations on Mr. Webster and said that he could prove that Mr. Webster had overturned his positions—that his charges were true.

Mr. Bailey of Va., and Mr. Hilliard of Alabama spoke against the resolution.

Mr. Winthrop made an eloquent and tart reply to Mr. Ingersoll.

Mr. Adams opposed the resolution. Mr. Tyler was the person to answer for the Secret Service money not Mr. Webster.

Mr. Ingersoll defended himself in trying to attack Mr. Webster.

Mr. Hilliard defended Mr. W. in such a way as to call forth hisses. The resolution was finally adopted, yeas, 126, nays 28.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10. Mr. Webster offered a resolution, requesting the President to furnish the Senate with all the information within his reach concerning the searching of American vessels prior to the treaty of Washington. This is intended as an offset to Mr. Dickinson's resolution for a list of the vessels searched since that period. It was adopted.

Mr. Fairfield of Maine, made a lengthened reply to Mr. Webster's assertion that there were 6000 fugitive slaves in Maine who did not prefer a settlement of the Northern boundary under the Ashburton treaty, to having the question kept open. He said it was not approved of but only acquiesced in by the people of Maine.

Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Fairfield, and said that there was not only fifty, but there was not one man of prominence in Maine, who would have voted against the Ashburton treaty, so as to have remitted the question back to the state in which it was before that treaty.

Mr. Bailey of Alabama, then addressed the Senate at length in favor not only of the resolution of Mr. Webster, but also in favor of compromising upon the 49th parallel.

Mr. Jarnagin of Tennessee, following up the charge Mr. Ingersoll had established in the House, offered a resolution, calling for a general statement of the disposition that had been made of the secret service fund.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Dixon of Conn., moved a reconsideration of the vote on Mr. Ingersoll's charge for a share, or the whole, of the great property in England, belonging to the heirs of the famous Puritan Captain, Miles Standish. A lady in Connecticut has set up her claim to the inheritance; but we think Mr. Ethan has a good chance, as it is reported that he has refused \$1000 for his right. The annual income of the property is rated at \$40,000. [Sandwich Observer.]

THE PARSONAGE HOUSE OF BRATTLE STREET. Church in Court street, occupied by Rev. S. K. Lathrop is supposed to be worth \$40,000. Yet it stands a dwelling, in the midst of invading shops and offices, because by the will of Lydia Hancock, by which it was given to the Church, it reverts to her heirs when the Church ceases to exist. The Church is now in the hands of a layman, who has applied to the Court for authority to sell and appropriate the money elsewhere, to carry out the design of the testatrix, but the Court has refused to interfere.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. We understand that the inauguration of the Hon. Edward Everett, as President of the University in Cambridge, is appointed to take place on Thursday, the 30th instant, in the customary form. An address will be delivered by the President, and on the close of the services a dinner will be given in the Hall, to the gentlemen officials of the University, and others invited to participate in the service of the day. There will also be other festivities in honor of the occasion.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. We learn that the following gentlemen have contributed one thousand dollars each towards a fund for building or procuring a hall for the use of this valuable institution, viz: Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Hon. Wm. Sturgis, Hon. Nathan Appleton, John Bryant, Esq., Wm. Appleton, Esq., Amos Lawrence, Esq., Samuel Appleton, Esq., John P. Cushing, Esq.

MARRIAGES. In this city, on Tuesday, by Rev. Mr. Cushman, Mr. James B. May, and Miss Mary Jane McLean. By Rev. Mr. Sturges, Mr. Joseph Oliver to Mrs. Rosanna Lynch.

In Roxbury, 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Almond Slater to Miss Elizabeth Duffell. In Cambridge, 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Almond Slater to Miss Elizabeth Duffell.

In Cambridge, 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Almond Slater to Miss Elizabeth Duffell. In Cambridge, 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wetmore,

THE POET'S CORNER.

(For the Ploughman.)

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN WHOSE DEATH WAS THE RESULT OF A FALL FROM A TREE.

Together side by side they sleep, beneath the church-
yard sod,
Above them lightly rests the turf, their feet so oft have
trod.
They heard no more the piercing blast, that sweeps their
lively bed,
The driving tempest reaches not the cold and senseless
dead.

They were a happy family, beloved by all around,
While yet the parent, dearest love, at their own house
was found.

They to each suffering child of earth their willing aid
would lend,
And many lone ones found in them, Heaven's richest
loam—a friend.

And thus they lived; in harmony and peace their days
were passed;
But happiness on this side heaven, may not forever last;
And thus a man like many years, rejoicing in them all,
Full many days of suffering met to his portion fall.

The mother watched beside the bed whereon her
children lay,
Stood o'er them when the spirit left its tenement of clay;
She had been tried; and still had said, "Thy will be
done, O Lord!"

And now she was not left to mourn, but went to her
reward.

Their bodies modest side by side, beneath the church-
yard sod,
While in a heavenly paradise their spirits rest with
God;
And in the hearts of those on earth, to whom they once
were dear,
Their memory lives; and on their graves, shall fall all
effluvia's tear.

Oh, mortal not yet sorrowing friends—go in the still
night,
And as you view the stary heavens all habited in mel-
low light—
Think that you hear the gentle tones of those whose
griefs are o'er,
Saying, "mourn not friends as for the lost, we are but
gone before."

Weep o'er your Lord and Master wept, for a beloved
friend,
But with the tears by sorrow wrung, let resignation
blend;
And follow in the steps of Him to whom their hearts
were given,
That you may meet when life is o'er, a family in heaven.

Amherst, April, 1846.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

(Select Tale from the French.)

Charles and Susanne.

A REAL INCIDENT.

Some months after the battle of Waterloo,
Captain Thierry, at eight o'clock in the evening,
was standing in the court of the great post-house,
one arm in a scarf, and the other loaded with a
small trunk, which contained nearly all the for-
tune of the officer on half-pay; (for such was
the condition of the captain, who departed in 1801
from Caudebec, with five crowns in his pocket,
to enroll himself at Paris,) returned to his
country in 1815, no richer than he was twenty-
six years before, but the bearer of the most hon-
orable badge of service, covered with glorious
wounds, decorated with the cross of the legion of
honor, and with the rank of captain. He was
forty-five years old. The captain gave his little
trunk to the post-boy, and awaited the moment
of departure. The conductor gave the signal,
planted everybody there, opening the door of the
interior.

"Captain Thierry," said he, "was Madame the
Marquis of Belle-Chasse, and her waiting-maid."

The captain bowed courteously, to let the
ladies get in, and then took his seat. He braced
himself in a corner, and, having placed his
wounded arm in such a manner as to suffer as
little as possible, he tried to sleep. The Mar-
quis de Belle-Chasse was quite as silent on his
journey as he had been in his country. He had
heard from time to time, when she asked, "is
Madame la Marquise well?" Is Madame la Mar-
quise cold? Does she wish me to put a shawl
round her feet? Does she wish her flask of
ether?"

"No, no," replied the marquis; "I wish
for nothing; I am perfectly comfortable."

While trying to fall asleep, the captain actu-
ally did so; and for some hours he had forgotten
the marquis and her lady, when the diligence
suddenly stopped, and he awoke, and found
"Monsieur officer," exclaimed the marquis,
"robbers! They say we are in the Black Forest."

The captain put his head out the door, and
saw that the diligence was surrounded by fifty
or twenty gallants, well mounted and well armed.
The position was of his horse, the con-
ductor had left his seat, and both were tied in
such a manner that they could make no further
resistance. Three or four of these audacious
robbers were already in the interior, and rifling
every pocket of its contents; others had cut the
horses' traces and broken one of the wheels of
the diligence, which at any moment might lose
its equilibrium, and upset.

"Madame," said the captain, "it is impos-
sible for me to save you; we are attacked in such
a fashion that we must surrender without a blow,
unless we die heroes on the field of battle;
and I confess to you that it would be very pain-
ful to me, who all my life have fought the fire
and the sword, to be taken prisoner by the hands
of the enemy's soldiers, to perish on the high-
way, and that, too, by the hand of a robber.
Beside, I am unarmed, and wounded in the
right arm."

He was still speaking, when the chief of
the troop opened the door, and begged the captain
and his companions to alight.

"Gentlemen," said the captain, placing him-
self before the marquis and her maid, "there
are two things which, living, I will never allow;
one is, an insult to the ladies; the other, the
cruelty of being taken from my breast, which
I have gained with the price of my blood."

"You may keep your cross, monsieur," said
one of the robbers, politely, "but you will give
us your watch."

"Certainly," replied the captain, drawing
from his fob a beautiful gold watch.

"As for the ladies," continued the robbers,
"they have nothing to fear, if they are only rea-
sonable; if they will give us their jewels, their
gold chains, and especially," added the robber,
approaching the marquis, "if Madame will con-
fide to me that little jewel which ornaments her
finger-hand."

"I was a large diamond, a solitaire, which
glided from the marquis's slender finger into the
caulious hand of the robber. All was done
in an instant; the booty placed in their horses,
which mounted by the bold horsemen, started off
at full gallop.

"It was nearly midnight. The travellers as-
sembled on the highway; they first untied the
position and conductor, who were fastened back
to back, and then consulted on the means of con-
vener for the night. Fortunately, they had not far
to go to reach the town of Vernon; the captain
gave his arm to the marquis, and at the end of
half an hour, Madame de Belle-Chasse was seated
by a good fire, opposite the captain, and both
of them relished an excellent cup of tea, en-
deared by the maid from the investigation of the
robbers.

"Indeed," said Madame de Belle-Chasse,
speaking to herself, "it was only from the mar-
quis."

"And I," said the captain, in his turn, per-
fectly comprehending her, "I only had it from
the watchmaker, and it was not as good as she
warranted it."

There was a moment's silence, and the cap-
tain, who had lost a little of his dislike for mar-
quis, or, perhaps, the events of the night had
made him forget his political prejudices, drew
nearer to Madame de Belle-Chasse, whose veil
half hid her face, and said familiarly:

"Pardon! Madame, this route is favorable—
fatal, I mean, to it. It is not the first time that
I have been stopped on it."

"Indeed, monsieur!"

"Yes, Madame; and I confess that souvenir
is one of the sweetest in my life. Imagine that
in '90—I was twenty then, and had left Caude-
bec to go to Paris, republican as all were then—
Pardon, Madame—"

"Not at all, monsieur, not at all; opinions
are free."

This marquis is very liberal thought the cap-
tain.

He wanted to see the face of the marquis,
but a green veil nearly covered it; yet, from a
smile on her lips, he ventured to proceed.

"Was this the republic?" said the captain.

I was going to Paris to demand arms and a pas-
port to the frontier. At Rouen, I took a bad
carriage, into which about fifteen passengers
were stowed in the most uncomfortable manner,
and which took two days to go thirty leagues—
in those days there were no robbers—"

"As well as now, monsieur."

"Oh! Madame, many more, and far more
dangerous: the chouans, forgers, companies of
Jesuits, terrible frequenters of the highways,
who, under political pretences, infected the road
and killed peasants even in their cottages. We
were assailed, as we were to-night, by ferocious
men, plunderers, and assassins; they were quite
numerous, and, as at this time, all resistance
was useless. They made us leave the carriage,
forced us to sit down on the roadside, and then
laid search on us. What should we do? Let
ourselves be killed by the brigands? It would be
to die a useless and almost shameful death. The
two or three men who were with me in the
carriage, however, I did not want to leave. I had
a young citizen near me. Pardon, Madame, they
were called citizens then."

"Proceed, monsieur," said the marquis.

"A young woman, Ah! Madame, I have
travelled over all Europe, Italy, Spain, Germany,
Poland, and never saw one so beautiful, so
graceful, so perfect. The poor child was from
Rouen; she was going to Paris to be married
to a jockey, to whom she had been betrothed,
and carried her down in her bodice."

"In her bodice, monsieur?" exclaimed the
marquis.

"Yes, Madame," replied the captain. "Sus-
anne (that was her name) needed no fortune;
I had been king, I would have shared my crown
with her, only for her beautiful eyes; she had,
nevertheless, a stich of gold in her bodice,
which she was carrying with her to her betroth-
ed."

"Do you believe," asked the marquis, "that
she loved the jockey?"

"He was from Rouen as well as she; their
parents had arranged the marriage, and she
asked nothing but to love him. But you are
going to see. The chouans began with me; I
had no watch then, nor captain's epaulettes;
they robbed me of a few crowns in my little
purse, then, they went to Susanne's house, and
One chon, very skillful in his profession,
discovered without difficulty the young girl's
treasure; and in a wink the lace which confined
her bodice was cut, and Susanne's dowry passed
into the hands of the robbers. The young
girl was near me, sitting close by the fence,
weeping and half dead. I began by giving her
an old cloak, which had not tempted the robber's
cupidity. Then, on seeing her so beautiful, I
comprehended that she was something left her
more precious than her dowry. I saw her
Citoienne, we are in bad hands; trust me,
and let us get away from this place."

She thought as I did, and decided to follow me—
We crept through the road in the dark, and
when we thought we had got far enough, we
arose, took each other's hand, and ran without
knowing where.

"At length daylight appeared. We were in
a little village whose name I have forgotten, but
which was far from Paris. The young girl and
I were without a sou; she, without a bodice,
I without a cloak; we took the road to the
capital: that unites a great deal, Madame."

"I believe so," replied the marquis.

"At Paris, business was to find Susanne's
jockey. I might have injured her in seeking for
him; she undertook it all alone. I saw her de-
part with tears in her eyes."

"May heaven conduct you, Citoienne Sus-
anne," said the marquis, "make you as happy as
you deserve to be."

"Had I made the campaign of Italy before
that time, I should have found something else to
have said to her. She appeared, on her part,
ready to leave me; I was not, however, a young
rudy, and well built, such as I still was
five years ago in my regiment, where they called
me the handsome captain. I gave her my ad-
dress, told her to count on me, if she had need
of assistance or protection, and at last we sepa-
rated. Two hours afterwards she returned to
me. Would you believe that her jockey did not
want her? He was a coarse young man, an
avancé, more tempted with the dowry than the
young girl; he had refused Venus herself.
The captain's intention was to send her to her
father, but she had not a sou; I was the only
richer than she; for I had found a relation, who
had lent me fifty crowns. I put my little for-
tune in her hands, and soon afterwards they
called me into the army."

"The captain told her I left my heart—
For fifteen years I wrote from Italy, Egypt, and
Spain. It is now ten years since I have written
to her, but I had always hoped. Since Water-
loo, I have hoped no longer. The old soldier
has lost all his vigor, rank in the world, his
services, and her whom he loved, and she, Ma-
dame! perhaps you do not understand such
things."

"Charles! Charles!" exclaimed the mar-
quis, "do you not recognize me?"

"Yes, I do," replied the captain, "but his mo-
vement was so violent that he upset his cup of tea.
He lifted the green veil which covered the mar-
quis's face."

"You, Susanne!" said he; "you Susanne!
Madame la Marquise!"

At the sight of the black eyes, well beau-
tiful, although she was as much as forty-three;
the forehead white, and the lips still rosy; a
tranquil life had prolonged her youth.

"Yes, I do," replied the Marquis, "and al-
though I am a widow, I have been almost
faithful to you; for I have always loved you. If
I did not answer your letters, it was only because
I received but the first ones, and not knowing at
the time how to read or write, the idea of taking a
third into consideration was repugnant to me.
You advised me to return to Rouen—it was im-
practicable; you do not know how sensible a
Norman family is to the loss of sixty louis—
They would not have received me at home. I
remained in Paris; still I received me. A young
marquis who wished neither to serve the re-
public nor to go to foreign countries fell in love
with me. I loved you; I had no difficulty in remain-
ing with him. Then the Marquis de Belle-Chasse
proposed to marry me at the altar of reason. I
was through his intentions, and told him he would
not lead me before the altar of reason, until he
had been married by a priest. He consented—
As I have already told you, I did not love him;
it was necessary to him that he was free, when
he was married to govern, to avoid being un-
happy with him—there is nothing more than
being governed by weak people. I easily es-
caped this danger, and for twenty years he was
to regret his loss. He knew nothing more
than to regret his loss, and he died very old,
and mal'apropos, two or three years before the
death of those whom he called masters, and his
death has left me a rich dowry. I have, my
good Charles, houses in Paris; I have claims on
the State; I have, in fine, at two leagues from
Rouen, the superb estate of Belle-Chasse."

At this moment, which was about day-break,
the captain entered the room where the marquis
and she were sitting, to tell them that a dili-

gence was going there very instant from Vernon,
and that it had places to accommodate the mar-
quis and the captain.

"Captain," said the marquis, "it is impos-
sible for you to go as far as Caudebec without
suffering a great deal; you are wounded, and you
have no orders for the hospital; you must go to
Belle-Chasse."

This proposition was accepted, and the souve-
nir of a first love so sweet and powerful—the
captain was still a handsome man—that M.
Thierry left Belle-Chasse only to go and visit his
old father and get indispensable papers. He af-
terwards returned and married the marquis—
thus giving him post office on half pay became a rich
proprietor.

Some days after the wedding, a fat individual
in a blue jacket and cap d'Austrian, presented
himself in the saloon just after breakfast.

Pardon, excuse, monsieur and Madame,"—
said he with a smiling smile; "you do not recog-
nize me?"

"Ah," said the marquis, "you were the con-
ductor, when we were stopped on the highway?"

Very well, there was no harm in it."

"Indeed, Monsieur, a reasonable person—
they do not at all resemble you in the post-
house. They went even to make me pay for
the wheel which the robbers broke, and I
came to ask for a certificate—"

Very willingly my friend," said the captain,
"and I will give you the post office to finish his sentence."

"What is your name?"

"Jean Crochard."

"Jean Crochard!" said the captain.

"Jean Crochard!" repeated Madame Thierry,
with that innocent air which she had always
towards men who have proved themselves
unworthy. "Jean Crochard, formerly a jockey!"

"Yes, Madame, at your service."

"Very well, sir," said the captain; "my
husband will send you the certificate you
want, and you will be able to get your
pay for the broken wheel, write to me, and I
will reimburse you."

Jean Crochard obeyed, and left the Chateau de
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